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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1880.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE declares that the Gladstone administration has strengthened itself before the public the past week; opposition to the Irish Eviction bill is becoming weaker, the Afghan war is at an end, and the budget has been preserved. === The Paris cable dispatch states that Rochefort's bitter attacks upon Gambetta are not having any effect. ____ The Sultan has been assured by his advisers that the allied fleets would have great difficulty in passing the Dardanelles and accordingly has assumed a defiant attitude toward the great Powers of Europe. War preparations are being Greece and Servia. ==== The vote on the Irish Compensation bill in the House of Commons on Monday night next promises to be a very close one, as many members of the Liberal party will abstain from voting consequence of their opposition to bill. The English team won the Hyde-Halford rifle match at Wimbledon by a score of 1,647 to 1,568.

DOMESTIC. - General Grant has been elected Prest dent of a mining company. ____ Luke Blackburn, Oden, Gorham and Frank Short won the races at Saratoga yesterday. === The hotels at Long Brauch, Saratoga and in the Catskills are crowded with visitors. == The season at Newport is reported very prosperous. === The Republicans in the Cleveland, O., Congresnal District have divided and made two nominations === The Ute Commission has had Its first council with the Utes and read the proposed treaty with them. === The Mermons celebrated yesterday the thirty-third anniversary of their

coming into Utah Territory.

CITY AND SUBURBAN, -Dr. Tapper began to drink were continued to reach the bodies in the Hudson bot water to relieve nausea yesterday. ____ Efforts cent decision of Justice Potter. ___ The United States Grand Jury continued to investigate the Seawanhaka disaster. === Democrats commented poverely on the action of Tammany at Saratoga. Two Germans threw themselves into the water from steamers and were drowned. ____ Gold rates the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 69.87 cents. Stocks irregularly active and generally higher, closing strong.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate partly cloudy and clear weather, with higher temperature and slight chances of occasional howers. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 81°; lowest, 67°; average, 7238°.

The enthusiasm with which the Union soldiers are rallying to the support of Garfield is evinced by the long list of signatures to the appeal sent out by General Graham. The word is to be passed from rank to file of the Boys in Blue: "A new figurehead, but the " same old Democratic hulk."

Rochefort's venomous attacks will do Gambetta no harm. Our Paris correspondent telegraphs one of the most malignant accusations that the President of the Chamber is planning a dictatorship. Rochefort is merely striving to give his new journal a good send-off. He has served the cause of French Republicanism well in his day, but his day has

Rifle-shooting has fallen under the reproach which sooner or later smirches every out-door sport. There has been foul play at Wimble don. One of the marksmen has confessed to bribing the markers, and as will be seen by our special cable dispatches rumors are rife that systematic fraud has been practised in several competitions. This has an ugly look. Undoubtedly the British Rifle Association will find out all the facts and guard against similar dishonesty in the future. It cannot be a very difficult matter to secure fair play in

rifle-practice. Our foreign correspondence is unusually in teresting this week. From Paris comes a careful review of the proceedings against the Jesuits, and the final stages of the amnesty agite tion. Miss Kate Field has been surprised in ber own parlor by that ogre of British Radicalism, Charles Bradlaugh, and confesses to the entertainment which she derived from an hour's lconversation with him. One of the best bits of talk is his eulogy of Mr. Gladstone as standing full head and shoulders above everybody else -the only statesman in England "among a varied assortment of small pottery manufac-"turers." If John Paul were not so violent an American, we might classify his essay on Niagara with the foreign correspondence, for his preference for the Horseshoe indicates that his favorite lookout was on Canadian soil.

Dr. Tanner is evidently failing, although he will not admit it himself. He has suffered from terrible heat in his stomach, and in order to check nausea is compelled to restrict himself to small doses of water and to take the little that he drinks very hot. It is high time to put an end to a revolting exhibition that cannot serve any useful purpose. This broken-down old man ought to be snatched from self-condemned death. Meanwhile, the associates who hover

around him propose many ingenious methods of torturing him during his closing hours. One of them wishes to sink into his stomach a glass tube of small calibre, fitted with platinum wires and connected with galvanic appliances. When the wick is in the right place it is to be lighted from without, when the internal cavities will be illuminated so powerfully as to render the abdominal walls transparent. This little peep-show is called splanchnoscopy by translucency. Nothing is said about photographic impressions. They would sell.

The failure of the Hyde Team at Wimbledon is an unpleasant surprise, inasmuch as American riflemen seemed to have formed the habit of winning at all times and in all places Under the circumstances success was scarcely to be expected. On the night before the match one of the crack shots was expelled from the team in consequence of a petty quarrel respecting one of the prizes, and his place was taken by an associate, who was compelled to shoot with a borrowed rifle. American teams have generally been distinguished for thoroughness of organization. On this occasion the men did not work together and the consequence was that they were beaten by seventy-nine points. Mr. Hyde has made himself too prominent in this affair from first to last. The match was a blunder, and the men who shot with him ought not to have allowed themselves to be dragged into it by to arrange international contests of this kind are the National Rifle Associations. Before the American Team went to Dollymount the Directors of the American Rifle Association declared that it would be inexpedient for the team to shoot at Wimbledon, and accordingly yesterday's contest cannot be regarded as anything more than a private match arranged by Sir Henry Halford and the irrepressible Mr. Hyde.

Government has slightly improved its position, and that the Irish Eviction bill will probably have a large majority on the third reading. In the House of Lords the opposition to it will be led by Lord Cairns, although Lord Beaconsfield himself may emerge from retirement to harass the Lib-How many Whigs there are erals. in either House who are landlords first and Liberals afterward will be proved by the divisions of the next fortnight. Lord Hartington has shown that he is capable of rising above the prejudices of a privileged class and facing the necessities of the party and of the country. It is to be hoped that the other Whig proprietors will listen to reason follow his advice rather than and example of Lord Lansdowne, the estate our special correspondent in Ireland reports to be managed in the harshest manner. Mr. Gladstone is conducting the Liberal campaign with old-time fire and earnestness. His budget he saved himself at a narrow majority at a critical moment in the small hours, when the Whips did not suspect there was any danger. The old campaigner has the enthusiasm of youth and the endurance and energy of forty-odd.

The political situation in Great Britain is so

complex that Mr. Smalley's weekly reviews

are indispensable. He telegraphs that the

"DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR."

A few weeks ago, a steamer with hundreds of men and helpless women and children was on fire within a few miles of New-York. The captain, finding that nothing could be done to save her, took the wheel, ran her aground, and kept her steady there, with the deck burning below him and the flames licking his face and To the hands with which he held her, until the last man had a chance to save himself. It was the old story of Jim Bludsoe: "I'll hold her the captain a few days later in a hospital, his only united but in earnest. burned head swathed in bandages. It was supposed that he would lose both his eyes. "All "the world is praising you," said the visitor. "I am glad they think I was not lacking in duty. "I did what seemed the right thing to do at "the time," said the sailor quietly.

Last Wednesday a leak occurred in the Hudson River Tunnel. In an instant twenty-eight men found death facing them, and death in the most horrible, hopeless form; they must be choked underground, like rats in a hole, with water and mud. There was no time for preparation or thought; the river was bursting in on them. One man, Peter Woodland, a Dane, came to the front, cool, intelligent, collected. There was a chance that eight of the men could be saved by breaking the glass bullseye; but when it was broken his own instant death must result. It is probable that in that brief moment he counted the cost. He was an educated man, to whom life had given much ; he was young, strong ; he had a wife and little children. "I saw his face," says one of the survivors, "as he looked through the glass "at us; it was ghastly pale. His voice sounded strange. He gave the order, 'Break the bulls-We knew there was no chance for him after that was done, and hesitated. But he shouted again, 'Knock out the bullseye, and do what you can for the rest of us!" They obeyed and were saved. Woodland and the

others were drowned. Our clergymen to-day need not go back to Bible teachings to find a good word with which to cheer their hearers. It is here. Two men, not ancient Greeks and Romans, but New-Yorkers, belonging to our streets and everyday life, workingmen, had souls strong and high enough to enable them to face death without flinching at an instant's call, and calmly to choose it that they might save the lives of some of their fellow-men. The world has always made much of its heroes who die in battle or for a great cause. The dauntless three who held the bridge; Nelson dying in Hardy's arms; the Maid burning at the stake-these are possessions that belong to us all, ennoble as all; they stir the blood in the boys' veins from generation to generation. The great Maker of us all sends such men among us from time to time, in the fraud and meannesses and corruption of everyday life, like great thoughts to refresh us. Do not let us be blind to them because they die in the mud of the Hudson River instead of at Rome or Thermopylæ. There was no heroic rage of battle, no great cause, to uphold Peter Woodland when he chose to die in that tunnel the other day. The men he saved were not his kinsfolk, nor even his friends; they were strangers-the laborers whom he superintended. There was no applause to gain, no enemy in sight to kindle his courage, nothing but the foul muddy flood coming in on him. No man, in such case, could so nobly die who had not nobly lived. No man, in the imminent moment of death, could coolly choose the best and manliest action, and do it, who had not, in every hour of his ordinary daily life, habitually struggled for the highest ground and the best and manhest

part open to him. What sermon can be preached to-day in any pulpit like to this? In England a little cross would be affixed to this poor Dane's breast before buris; a dull leaden thing, bearing only the the whole Nation honored and were grateful to not yet made citizens not only from fishing and the dead man for his deed. We have no cross to give; but let us thank God that such men have lived and died to honor and better their race. What matters it, too, where he died ? This hero meets his fate in battle, that in a hole underground; this poor patient woman in a wretched commonplace house fighting back poverty from her children. They have found entrance to the same shore. "All places on which the eye of God doth rest are to the "brave man ports and happy havens."

SHORT WORK WITH TURKEY.

The war rumors from the East increase in volume without taking definite shape. Never were those irregular ambassadors and amateur diplomatists, the newspaper correspondents at the leading capitals, more energetic in anticipating and revising the policy of the European Cabinets; but as the dispatches of one day are commonly contradicted the next, the outcome of a week's guess-work is small. One of the latest dispatches states that the Greek Government has decided to place the army on a war footing. That is to say, the regular force of 12,000 will be recruited from what is known as the extraordinary reserve, and raised to 35,000 men within twenty days, as was done in July, 1877, and again in February, 1878. Under the present circumstances this step would be nearly equivalent to a declaration of war. It is probable that the announcement will prove his importunities. The proper authorities to be premature. The Greek Government is evidently acting under the advice of the European Cabinets, and so aggressive a measure is not likely to be taken until the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted. Meanwhile, the news from Constantinople is alternately disquieting and reassuring. The din of military preparations is followed by the hum of pacific diplomacy. The Albanian League is ordered to disband one day and favored with a money grant the next. The Montenegrin Ambassador was snubbed vesterday and is petted to-day. That enemy of Europe, Ghazi Osman, is dismissed from the War Office only to be retained as Marshal of the Palace and confidential adviser of the Sultan. The State Council no sooner regains its composure sufficiently to face the consequences of resistance to the will of the Powers, than it is thrown into a panic by a new Bulgarian intrigue. Such is the mass of rumors and contradictions to be daily sifted if one would get at the true situation.

> But the sharp-edged fact which cannot be hidden in this budget from the changeful East is the substantial unity of European action. The aim of the German Government in sending a number of financiers and officials to Constantinople is to emphasize the demands of Europe. As the strongest nation on the Continent, it well becomes the Fatherland to have a body of experts and special agents on the ground, so as to enable the Government to act intelligently and to exert a commanding influence in the settlement of the Eastern Question. There seem to be no grounds for apprehension that the pressure of these German agents at Constantinople will tend to embarrass the Powers. The Cabinets are in hearty accord. Great Britain no longer encourages the Porte to disregard the wishes of the Contmental States. The Westera Powers have been fully committed to a policy of coercion, and cannot renounce it without forfesting self-respect; and neither Germany nor Austro-Hungary, Russia nor Italy, can afford to French ironclads come to an anchorage off Constantinople. A combined naval demonstration would place the Turkish Capital at the mercy of Europe. Indeed, our London correspondent telegraphs that the Powers have already come to an agreement. save Constantinople the would sacrifice both Albania and Roumelia, as well as hand over to the Greeks half a million of his subjects and four or five thousand square

> strength. The Cabinets realize that coercion respecting the Montenegrin and Greek questions will hasten the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. The appearance of a fleet off Constantinople might leave the Sultan at the mercy of a mob, with the races of Southeastern Europe quarrelling for the inheritance under conditions involving a general European war.

THE CHINESE AND THE FISHERIES.

To say "Chinese" without saying "Chinese' is exceedingly difficult, yet this is a constantly recurring problem in Californa. The terms of the Burlingame Treaty, and the spirit of the late Constitutional Amendments and civilrights laws, tend strongly toward the principle that all foreign-born persons residing in this country shall be treated alike-that distinctions in opportunity for advancement, founded on mere difference of race, shall not exist. Hence California, in her efforts to legislate against the Chinese, must constantly endeaver to find language which, while it apparently treats persons of all nativities alike, shall in actual operation discriminate against the Mongolian. That this is difficult may be seen anew in the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court upon the law of California which forbids the fisheries of the State to persons who are not electors. That law was very careful not to say "Chinese." Its tanguage was: "All aliens inca-"pable of becoming electors of this State are hereby prohibited from taking any fish for the purpose of selling or giving to another person "to sell." Now the Constitution of the State, and the naturalization laws of Congress as construed by many authorities, Pacific Coast jurists especially, exclude the Chinese from the privilege of becoming citizens and electors, while they admit whites of all nationalities and Africans of every hue. Therefore there was hope among those desiring to reduce Chinese and another one passed at about the same time forbidding any business licenses to be issued to be effective to exclude the Chinese from the fisheries and from all licensed vocations, without restricting others. Why the privilege to with the elective franchise might not be very to exclude the Chinaman by indirection, since he may not be excluded by name.

The Circuit Court has pronounced the statute clearly unconstitutional and a violation of the treaty. Ah Chong, disregarding the law, went a-fishing in San Pablo Bay, and offered his catch for sale in the market of the town. For this the California courts sentenced him to thirty days' imprisonment. He applied to the cation was granted. Judge Sawyer declares it impossible to say that, under such laws, the Chinese enjoy the same privileges as are enjoyed by the subjects of the most favored nation, which the treaty requires, or that the State does not deny to them that equal protection of the laws which the Fourteenth Amend-

ment secures. There is an unintended mischief in the law which the Court is not slow to point out. Women can not, in California, be electors; hence words "For Valor"; but it would signify that | these laws would forbid all foreign-born women

selling fish, but also from engaging in any business or occupation requiring a license. The same consequence, apparently, would follow as to boys under twenty-one. The promoters of the statute in question might soon find it operating with unexpected harshness upon their own families.

The builders of the law endeavored to shore it up with a noted decision of the Supreme Court, in an oyster-dredging case which arose in Virginia. A law of that State forbade any person not a citizen of the State to take or plant oysters in Virginia waters. McCready, of Maryland, planted oysters in Ware River, in Virginia, and was prosecuted. He cited the clause which says that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges of citizens of other States; and argued that as a citizen of Maryland he was entitled in Virginia to all privileges of Virginia's citizens, oyster-planting included. The Supreme Court said that oysters are not a privilege of citizenship, but a species of property. The State, being the owner of all tide waters within her territory, could grant the privilege of planting oysters in them to any persons whom she pleased, either by their names, A. B. C., etc., or by a general designation such as "citizens of Virginia." Only the persons to whom she gave her oysters, or the use of her oyster beds, could take either. But the Circuit Court declares that this decision, while it may sustain a State in excluding all aliens from her fisheries, does not support a law which practically and intentionally excludes the Chinese only, and admits other foreigners. While the treaty stands, the Chinese must have whatever privilege of fishery is accorded in any State to the subjects of another nation.

THE COMING CAMP-MEETINGS.

The camp-meeting season has fairly begun. At Sea Cliff the attendance was unusually large; the Tabernacle was crowded and hundreds of tents were erected by devout Metho dists. Reports from this favorite camp on Long Island bring accounts of the "delight of the young people at meeting again on this beauti-'ful beach" the "rich satins and exquisite bonnets of the fashionably dressed women who thronged the services," the "expected outpouring of the Spirit," and the probability that "the number of conversions will surpass those of any other year."

The season cannot be said to be at its height until the opening of the great religious camps at Ocean Grove and Chautauqua-the present educational conference at Chautauqua being of purely a secular chr eter. When the camp at Ocean Gro., with numberless other smaller but similar ones throughout the country, are fully under way, the crowds of elegantly dressed women, the sports of the young people, the inflammatory appeals to the Holy Spirit, and the expected conversions, will be increased from hundreds to thousands. Does this read like blasphemy? The text is not THE TRIBUNE'S. It is the simple report of the daily doings at these camps, and it accurately reflects their spirit-a mixture of fun, delightful out-door life, very carnal pomps and vanities, and the most exalted devotion. Every year since these enormous gatherings for purposes of amusement and conversion became fashionable, THE TRIBUNE has uttered its warning against them. In the interests of religion, stand by and look on while the British and it is desirable that the camp-meeting as usually conducted should be reformed.

The leading Methodist managers of these meetings are, as a rule, men of real piety and sound common sense. Their first idea in the matter was rational enough-that God could be worshipped out of doors as well as, if not better than in a church, with sincere fervor and devotion; and that the meeting of godly, earnest people by the sea or in the mountains in the Summer for such worship would be an "nozzle agen the bank till the last galoot's miles of territory. Turkey cannot resist the altogether right and pleasant thing. There But this very powerlessness is a source of and evil-doers. But the same piety and common sense which led these managers to plan the assemblages ought to teach them the great dfliculty of conducting them with sincerity and reverence. The difficulty is so great that in many instances, considered as religious meetings, they are enormous failures and calculated to bring Christianity into the worst disrepute.

> The chief obstacle in the way of the pious managers is that the camp-meeting grounds are usually in the hands of a joint-stock corporation, who are more interested in "making the thing go" and getting their money back with a hundred per cent than in winning souls to Jesus. They use all means to make the camp a place of popular resort. It is crowded not only with the pleasure-seeking, careless classes. but the scum of the cities, who invariably follow the crowd. Over this multifarious throng, who might pass muster as ordinary citizens of an ordinary town, the ministers erect the banner of the Cross, set strict church rules, put hymns into all their mouths; in a word, turn the whole assemblage into one vast prayer and praise meeting. The consequence is that the most sacred names and truths are bandied about, hackneyed as gutter

gossip. With all respect for the devout ministers who lead in these meetings, we must add that their spirit and manner conduce to this end. Their souls probably are perpetually in a condition of rapt devotion, but the souls of their audiences assuredly are not. The most of these "elegantly dressed women' or owners of handsome cottages have come down, not to be converted, but to have "a good "time." The minister assumes that there is an outpouring of the Spirit from the beginning. Instead of leading their minds gradually to soberer and more devout moods, his exalted paroxysmal strains might suit the temper of the thousands who cried out on the day of competition to the minimum that this law, Pentecost, in agony, "What shall we do to be "saved ?" There is too often room to doubt whether the revivalist himself feels the awful any alien not eligible to become an elector, would meaning of these exalted outcries. A man cannot go out from his beef and pudding and rise at call into the rapture of Isaiah and John. But these are the things he came to say. go a-fishing should be so inseparably connected and he says them. The consequence is that he does not lift his hearers or himself from the clear if the motive were not understood; it is ground, but he does bring God down to it, he makes of Christ and of His salvation stale catchwords. The humblest Christian, who is used to approach his Saviour with profound tenderness and awe, must protest against the blasphemous familiarity with which sacred truths are baudied about in these places.

We wish to be distinctly understood. THE TRIBUNE has nothing but approval for the first purpose of these religious camps. Circuit Court to be discharged, and the appli- But we insist that managers and ministers should recognize the fact that it is no longer their dominant purpose. The well-to-do Methodists, in their jollifications at Ocean Grove or Sea Cliff, are not "seeking God in the same way as did their fathers in the days " of Wesley." Nobody could doubt the sincerity of the poor coal-heavers, the rabble or the duchesses who followed Venn or Whitefield. Let the managers and ministers of the camps now appreciate the change, and use all their discretion in dealing with these enormous

when they do not want to worship. If they are dealt with wisely, perhaps the cause of Christ may be promoted instead of injured by them. But it will require wisdom, and a great deal of it.

THE LOCUST TREE. Besides its direct destruction of vegetation, the great drouth of the Spring and early Summer has been accused of giving aid and comfort to the army worm and sundry devastating insects which have devoured what the dry weather has spared. It is quite [possible that certain unusual meteorological conditions have given unusual encouragement to some forms of insect activity; but it is equally probable that the drouth has discouraged and defeated the plans of other pests which thrive best in moist surroundings.

The common locust-tree of this latitude (Robinia pseudacacia) is habitually preyed upon by divers grubs and beetles which perforate its bark, suck its sap, lay eggs in its seed, rear families in Its pods, burrow into and eat up the soft inner bark, and drill through the sapwood. There is a small red worm which lives on the pith of young trees and the slender branches of old ones, causing a soft spongy swelling, and finally leaving them to be broken by the wind, while a beautifully spotted borer (Clytus pictus) fancies mature wood, and excavates long, tortuous passages in the trunks of fine old specimens, and brings on premature decay and death. Except for these enemies the locust would be a most desirable tree for ornament or use. It is stately in size and graceful in outline. Its deeply ridged and furrowed bark, its delicate, pure green leaves, so smooth that dust never adheres to them, the light flaky stratification of its foliage, giving it an airy sprightliness, and the deep, bold shadows into which its leafy masses break, adding dignity to its feathery grace-all these charms, with the wealth of its fragrant clusters of bloom and the valuable quality of the wood it affords, make it a first class tree in every respect. And yet it is always in disrepute because of the dead boughs thrust out from its luxuriant foliage, and the general seediness and lack of vigor caused by the attacks of

bugs and worms. This year, however, the tree is at its best. blackened boughs nor yellow leaves appear. The borer has at last given us an opportunity to see for nce what a magnificent specimen it can be when let alone. Has the drouth subjugated the borer ! Or have these pests run through their little cycle? Insect hordes have their rise and progress, and then come the times of decline and fall. A few years ago some unknown enemy attacked certain varieties of the pine until planters were thoroughly discouraged, and now healthy trees are the rule and sickly specimens the exception. But whatever the cause, the flight of the locust-borer is something to be thankful for, and every tree-lover will unite in the wish that he has departed never to return.

John Kelly evidently confounds the clive branch with the shillelah.

Tammany remarks that "after twenty years of defeat and struggling for the rights of the people and the States," the nomination of Hancock has blotted out past alienations by a grand hope. Grand hope of what? Why, of gaining all the party failed to capture in " its twenty years of defeat and struggling," of course. This is the "change" the country is asked to consent to; but instead of con-senting, it can be depended upon to lengthen the struggling period for another four years at least.

Wail from Barnum's mule establishment: "How can I buy mules without funds ?"

The Democrats are fond of parading at their gatherings a banner inscribed "Peace and Prosperity," while their orators and organs cry aloud for a change. That is precisely their position be-fore the country. They demand a change from the "peace and prosperity" which the Republican party has secured.

There being a temporary lull in the Democratic wind canvass, it is well to remark that General Garfield will be the next President of the United

nation meeting and have it unanimously resolved that Davenport is a hindrance to Reform.

Senator Pendleton made a speech for Hancock at Cleveland the other day, which clearly demonstrated the unwisdom of attempting to drive a horse wrong end first. He announced in a most impressive manner that he would show why "ashore." This man did it. A reporter found diplomacy of Europe when the Cabinets are not certainly is no reason why Nature and her Hancock should be elected President of the United lessons should be abandoned to the wicked States, and then he added: "Because he is a statesman, because he is a Democrat, and because he is a declared that the campaign would be made on that document as its main claim to power. If Haucock will construct his letter of acceptance on the same principle, the Republican party will be "quite too far more than most awfully happy."

> The glorious Democracy is forging ahead. Tammany is "harmonizing" the brethren in New-York with a shillelah, and the bulldozer is "reconcil-ing" the negroes in the South with a club.

> Commissioner Davenport has obtained the official Democratic seal for a first-class Republican campaign document; that is why the Democratic editor rageth.

Secretary Sherman will make several speeches in the Ohio campaign in the latter part of August. He is qualified to give some persuasive reasons why the country should prefer continued prosperity to a

General Hancock's letter is promised early this week. It will be awaited with much curiosity. The exceedingly small spot in his career which is now doing duty as a "civic record," may be recalled in the forthcoming document, and it may not. If it is his defeat will be made certain. If it is not, he will have to make his canvass solely on his military record, and that again will be fatal. If he ignores the past and strikes out on new ground, what car he say 7 The call for a "change" is already demonne say? The call for a "change" is already demonstrated to have been a mistake, and yet it is all the capital the party has. Perhaps Hancock can invent a really good reason for putting his party in power. If he can, he will do what no other Democrat has been able to accomplish.

Mr. Kelly's language at Cincinnati, in denouncing, in advance, Mr. Kelly's action at Saratoga, was even stronger than it seemed upon the first recollection. This was what Mr. Kelly said:

Now, Mr. Chairman, I shall say to this Convention, as I have said to my brethren from the State of New-freshitting here as delegates, let us return home to our own State, let us organize our party everywhere in the State, as I know we will, and the man who once refers to the past, politically, of the State, whoever he may be, let him be looked upon as a traitor to the Democratic party.

This sentiment was received with "loud applause." The question is one in which The Tribune takes little interest-the funeral is strictly Democratic. But it does seem to us that the Mr. Kelly who ripped open again the whole Tilden and anti-Tilden controversy at Saratoga, should quail before the Mr. Kelly who said at Cincinnati that any man who even "referred" to these things should be declared "a traitor to the party."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert Barrett Browning has just painted an excellent portrait of his distinguished father. Madame Modjeska will before she leaves England appear as "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at a private

"Blind Tom," who now wears the name of "Professor W. F. Raymond," appears as the composer of a "March Timpani."

Señor Gayarre, the Spanish tenor so poputar in London, was in his youth a blacksmith at Pampeluna. He is a homely man, with a beautiful voice. For the season at Covent Garden he gets \$12,500.

People who have not been fortunate enough to hear Mme. Jenny Land, The Saturday Review says, may find consolation for their loss in the fact that they can hear Mme. Gerster.

President Chadbourne is apparently leaving the ranks of instructors for the ranks of financiers. He is now in North Carolina examining gold mines, and will shortly visit the Utah silver mines.

Among the pleasantest things said of the late Tom Taylor is this-that he never refused to listen assemblages of people who are set to worship artistic brethren, nor failed to relieve any who in Yankee dealer in old paintings. Mr. Mordaunt made

the most distant manner could lay claim to his

Mr. Russell Hancock is quoted by The Cincinnali Commercial as writing thus to a friend who ques. tioned him about his family religion : " My father's parents were Baptists, and my own family, for forty years in St. Louis, always attended Dr. W. G. Elliot's church."

Herr Richard Wagner wrote after seeing Liszt conduct "Tannhauser": "I was astonished on recognizing my second self in his achievement. What I had felt in inventing this music he felt in performing it; what I wanted to express in writing it down he said in making it sound."

Herr Ludwig Knaus, of Berlin, whose paintings are so much admired in New-York, has more the appearance of a polished diplomat than of a laborious artist. He is a little man, with earnest, expressive eyes. It has sometimes been said that if it were possible for a man to have two fatherlands. Knaus in the quality and force of his intellectual power would be a Frenchman, and in heart a Ger-man. He was born in Vienaa.

CETTINGE, July 24.-The betrothal of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and the Princess Zorka of Montenegro is officially announced.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S MUSIC. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I would like to ask you a few questions which I have never had satisfactorily answered. Is not Sullivan a better composer of operas than any of the French opera-bouffe writers ! And are not his orchestral parts more musicianly and his airs more tuneful than those of Offenbach, Lococq, Halfry, etc.! Also how do his ballads compare with those of the living

German song writers!
I will consider your answer as final, knowing that THE
TRIBUNE'S judgment on all musical matters is surpassed
by no paper in the United States.
Hoping that you will answer these questions as early
as convenient, I remain, yours truly,
Brooklyn, July 18, 1880.

The operas of Sullivan are distinguished by higher qualities than the French bouffe composers aim at. His melodies are equal to theirs in freshness, and superior in grace, refinement and musical charm. He has shown in his burlesque pieces a marked talent for dramatic writing; and his subjects are often treated with thoroughness and ingenuity. Offenbach and Lecocq are mere triflers. Their music is gay, instpid, often vulgar, always devoid of that poetical character which a good composer will know how to impart even to the most amusing strains; and in the art of writing for the orchestra Sullivan very far surpasses them. He is, in short, a musician of a better stamp altogether, François Halévy, the composer, is only known by serious works, " La Juive," etc. His nephew, Ludovic Halévy, the dramatist, wrote, in conjunction with M. Meilhac, the words of a great many of the pieces to which Offenbach and other bouffe composers set the music.-Mr. Sullivan has written some excellent songs (rather than ballads); but in this style of composition the best German masters, like

Robert Franz and Franz Liszt, have no living ra-ENGLISH OPERA.

vals.-Ed.

Miss Emma Abbott's English Opera Company for the coming season will comprise, besides the prima donna herself, Mme. Julia Rosewald, Miss Theresa Marcy, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Miss Pauline Maurel. Sig. Brignoli (who will make his first appearance in the English troupe), Mr. Castle, Mr. Frank Augustine, Mr. A. E. Stoddard, Mr. Ellis Ryse, Sig. Servero Strini, and Mr. A. W. Tams, with Sig. Tomasi as conductor. Among the additions to the repertory are Gounod's "Mireelle" (under the title of "the Lover's Pilgrimage"), "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and "The Guarany." The company will open at Chicago, September 1, and will be at the Fitth Avenue Theatre in this city, in January.

THEATRICAL NEWS FROM PARIS. "Garin," a new drama by M. Paul Delair, was in preparation at the Theatre Français Lt Pacte de l'amme" was announced for July 14, at the Fodes-Dramatiques. In that there is a tableau of the taking of the Bastile.

The Ambigu was closed on July 18, but will be reopened September 1 The Palais Royal and the Gymnase are undergoing repairs. In the latter the masterpieces of all the dramatic celebrities of half

Galignani says: "Very few houses are not open in Paris, but the high favor of the public for those which have not yet closed their doors shows the artistic vitality of the great city and how highly its theatres are appreciated by Continental tourists and others, in spite of the heat; very few Summer seasons have, in fact, been enlivened with such brilliant success."

M. Maurel has sung, for the first time, the part of Mephistopheles, and his complete success is generally acknowledged The Hippodrome pleases the young people of Paris with " Puss in Boots." Debut," by M. Ernst Vois, has been brought out at the Vaudeville. It is a merry trifle. "Petillard and Meringaud," by the same author, is also current there. hint of its substance is given as follows: "Petillard and Meringaud, who were bosom friends when schoolboys, meet again, after years of separation. They are both married and fathers. Petillard is of a violent and irascible temper, never satisfied with anything or any body. He is married to Mme. Petillard, who is as gentle as a lamb and as quiet and calm as a dove. Méringand is the opposite of his friend; his temper is as sweet as is the opposite of his friend; his temper is as sweet as honey and his disposition as placid as milk, but Mme. Méringaud is a voicano, a busy-bee, aiways sincing something or somebody. The two friends, heppy to meet again, agree to live together at Méringaud's cottage. Petillard admires Mme. Méringaud's vivacity and Méringaud as seeduced by Mme. Petillard; placidity and sweet temper. But Petillard snows himself so tyraunteal and disagreeable in society, builles every one in the house so much, gives so many orders, that Mme. Méringaud soon ccases to admire her inshand's iriend, and Méringaud, on his side, is amoyed at Mme. Petillard's constant coolness. The two friends have children; Petillard, a meck quiet, wax work sort of boy, and Méringaud, a giri after her mother's heart and temper, fuil of life and excitement. The quarrel caused by the difference of temper of the fathers ceases, thanks to the marriage of the children.

THEATRICAL NEWS FROM LONDON.

Mr. Odell has been acting as Malvolio at the Imperial Theatre. Selina Dolaro was the Violo Hermann Merivale has made a new play, upon the story of George Barnwell, calling it "Milwood," and Miss Litton will produce it, and act the heroine. Mr. Kyvle Bellow and Mr. Lionel Brough will appear in it. Miss Litten thinks of coming to the United States, to set Rosalind....Madame Chaumout respicared at the Ganety July 3....The Duke's Theatre, Holborn, was burned July 2. It was opened October 8, 1866.

A London paper states this: "Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, as we learn from the best possible authority, has signed contracts for performances in Sweden, Russia, Holland, Portugal and Spain, binding herself to submit to a penalty of \$15,000 if she should fail to fulfil her engagements from illness, and even engaging that her executors shall pay a forfelt of \$4,000, 'avec (as the lady herself considerately puts it) 'toutes mes excuses,' it failure should unhappily arise from her doceas.' These plans are independent of her forthcoming profession I tour in America, and also of a projected reries of appearances in the chief towns and eities of Eugland, Scotland and Ireland next Summer."

Mr. Boucicault's "Forbidden Fruit" was produced at the Adelphi, July 3. The News says: This piece is substantially identical in story, character and incidents with a prece which was brought out at the Princess's Theatre in 1848, under the title of ' His First Peccadillo.' The modifications which Mr. Boacleault has introduced, in converting this rather long and clabo rate farce into an extravagant comedy in three short acts, are more matters of detail; but his dialogue is a great improvement upon the rather flat and vulgar dialogue of the original, and he has contrived to commine to the whole a degree of briskness and animation which goes far to account for the comine merriment which the performance afforded." Mr. and Mrs. Pateman, Mr. J. G. Tavior, Miss Helen Barry, Miss Maris Williams and others are in the east. Mr. Bancroft writes as follows about his first

season of management of the Haymarket: "Our first season will end with the present month (July). It has throughout been one of brilliant success, and has sur passed my sanguine expectations. 'Money' was with-drawn to excellent business. 'School' was played throughout May and June to the utmost holding capacity of the theatre. Now, in July, we are of course sub ject to the weather and the other influences of the closject to the weather and the other influences of the closing of the season, but the house is still very full. The hard work I went through in the Winter has told somewhat on my health, I am sorry to say, and I think nine mouths will be enough for us in the future cach year. So we shall, as a rule, under-let the theatre for an Antumn season while we go abroad. This Autumn it has seen taken by Mr. J. S. Clarke from the 2d of August." Mr. Bancro it ad is that Mr. Clarke will commonce with a comedy by Mr. Boucteauit. This, we believe, is "Macringe," which was a failure here, at Wallack's, in the Fall of 1877.

LOCAL THEATRICAL NEWS.

Wallack's, Daly's, the Park, and the Union

Square will all be reopened, for Summer seasons, in the source of the mouth of August. Mr. Frank Mordaunt will act in Mr. Gunter's to a tale of real distress amongst his literary and drama of "Two Nights in Rome," as Abijah Peabody, a